

WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING AND SYNCHRONIZING
UPLINK AND DOWNLINK OF TDD FRAMES AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Inventor(s):

Paul F. Struhsaker
5304 Brouette Court
Plano
Collin County
Texas 75023
United States Citizen

Russell C. McKown
1104 Pittsburg Landing
Richardson
Collin County
Texas 75080
United States Citizen

Robert R. Nelson
7771 Querida Lane
Dallas
Dallas County
Texas 75248-3148
United States Citizen

Assignee:

Raze Technologies, Inc.
2540 East Plano Parkway Suite 188
Plano, Texas 75074-7460

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William A. Munck
John T. Mockler
Novakov Davis & Munck, P.C.
Three Galleria Tower
13155 Noel Road, Suite 900
Dallas, Texas 75240
(214) 922-9221

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present invention is related to those disclosed in the
5 following United States Provisional and Non-Provisional Patent
Applications:

- 1) Serial No. 09/713,684, filed on November 15, 2000, entitled
"SUBSCRIBER INTEGRATED ACCESS DEVICE FOR USE IN WIRELESS AND
WIRELINE ACCESS SYSTEMS";
- 10 2) [Docket No. WEST14-00005] filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING BLOCK FILTERING
AND FAST EQUALIZATION-DEMODULATION AND METHOD OF OPERATION";
- 3) [Docket No. WEST14-00014], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "APPARATUS AND ASSOCIATED METHOD FOR OPERATING UPON
15 DATA SIGNALS RECEIVED AT A RECEIVING STATION OF A FIXED
WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM";
- 4) [Docket No. WEST14-00015], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR OPERATING A SUBSCRIBER
INTERFACE IN A FIXED WIRELESS SYSTEM";
- 20 5) [Docket No. WEST14-00016], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CREATING SIGNAL AND

PROFILES AT A RECEIVING STATION";

6) [Docket No. WEST14-00017], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTERFACE BETWEEN A SUBSCRIBER
MODEM AND SUBSCRIBER PREMISES INTERFACES";

5 7) [Docket No. WEST14-00018], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "BACKPLANE ARCHITECTURE FOR USE IN WIRELESS AND
WIRELINE ACCESS SYSTEMS";

8) [Docket No. WEST14-00019], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ON-LINE INSERTION OF LINE
10 REPLACEABLE UNITS IN WIRELESS AND WIRELINE ACCESS SYSTEMS" ;

9) [Docket No. WEST14-00020], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "SYSTEM FOR COORDINATION OF TDD TRANSMISSION BURSTS
WITHIN AND BETWEEN CELLS IN A WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM AND
METHOD OF OPERATION";

15 10) [Docket No. WEST14-00021], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "REDUNDANT TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING MEMORY
EQUALIZATION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF OPERATION";

11) [Docket No. WEST14-00023], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "TDD FDD AIR INTERFACE";

20 12) [Docket No. WEST14-00024], filed concurrently herewith,
entitled "APPARATUS, AND AN ASSOCIATED METHOD, FOR PROVIDING
WLAN SERVICE IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM";

- 13) [Docket No. WEST14-00026], filed concurrently herewith, entitled "WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM USING MULTIPLE MODULATION";
- 14) [Docket No. WEST14-00027], filed concurrently herewith, entitled "WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED METHOD USING MULTIPLE MODULATION FORMATS IN TDD FRAMES ACCORDING TO SUBSCRIBER SERVICE TYPE";
- 15) [Docket No. WEST14-00028], filed concurrently herewith, entitled "APPARATUS FOR ESTABLISHING A PRIORITY CALL IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM";
- 16) [Docket No. WEST14-00029], filed concurrently herewith, entitled "APPARATUS FOR REALLOCATING COMMUNICATION RESOURCES TO ESTABLISH A PRIORITY CALL IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM";
- 17) [Docket No. WEST14-00030], filed concurrently herewith, entitled "METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING A PRIORITY CALL IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM";
- 18) [Docket No. WEST14-00033], filed concurrently herewith, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING AN IMPROVED COMMON CONTROL BUS FOR USE IN ON-LINE INSERTION OF LINE REPLACEABLE UNITS IN WIRELESS AND WIRELINE ACCESS SYSTEMS";
- 19) Serial No. 60/262,712, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING BLOCK FILTERING AND FAST

EQUALIZATION-DEMODULATION AND METHOD OF OPERATION" [Docket No. WEST14-00005];

- 20) Serial No. 60/262,825, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "APPARATUS AND ASSOCIATED METHOD FOR OPERATING UPON DATA SIGNALS RECEIVED AT A RECEIVING STATION OF A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" [Docket No. WEST14-00014];
- 21) Serial No. 60/262,698, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR OPERATING A SUBSCRIBER INTERFACE IN A FIXED WIRELESS SYSTEM" [Docket No. WEST14-00015];
- 22) Serial No. 60/262,827, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CREATING SIGNAL AND PROFILES AT A RECEIVING STATION" [Docket No. WEST14-00016];
- 23) Serial No. 60/262,826, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTERFACE BETWEEN A SUBSCRIBER MODEM AND SUBSCRIBER PREMISES INTERFACES" [Docket No. WEST14-00017];
- 24) Serial No. 60/262,951, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "BACKPLANE ARCHITECTURE FOR USE IN WIRELESS AND WIRELINE ACCESS SYSTEMS" [Docket No. WEST14-00018];
- 25) Serial No. 60/262,824, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ON-LINE INSERTION OF LINE REPLACEABLE UNITS IN WIRELESS AND WIRELINE ACCESS SYSTEMS" [Docket No. WEST14-00019];

- 26) Serial No. 60/263,101, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "SYSTEM FOR COORDINATION OF TDD TRANSMISSION BURSTS WITHIN AND BETWEEN CELLS IN A WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM AND METHOD OF OPERATION" [Docket No. WEST14-00020];
- 27) Serial No. 60/263,097, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "REDUNDANT TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING MEMORY EQUALIZATION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF OPERATION" [Docket No. WEST14-00021];
- 28) Serial No. 60/262,955, filed January 19, 2001, entitled "TDD FDD AIR INTERFACE" [Docket No. WEST14-00023];
- 29) Serial No. 60/262,708, filed on January 19, 2001, entitled "APPARATUS, AND AN ASSOCIATED METHOD, FOR PROVIDING WLAN SERVICE IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" [Docket No. WEST14-00024];
- 30) Serial No. 60/273,689, filed March 5, 2001, entitled "WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM USING MULTIPLE MODULATION" [Docket No. WEST14-00026];
- 31) Serial No. 60/273,757, filed March 5, 2001, entitled "WIRELESS ACCESS SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED METHOD USING MULTIPLE MODULATION FORMATS IN TDD FRAMES ACCORDING TO SUBSCRIBER SERVICE TYPE" [Docket No. WEST14-00027];
- 32) Serial No. 60/270,378, filed February 21, 2001, entitled "APPARATUS FOR ESTABLISHING A PRIORITY CALL IN A FIXED

WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" [Docket No. WEST14-00028];

33) Serial No. 60/270,385, filed February 21, 2001, entitled "APPARATUS FOR REALLOCATING COMMUNICATION RESOURCES TO ESTABLISH A PRIORITY CALL IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" [Docket No. WEST14-00029]; and

34) Serial No. 60/270,430, filed February 21, 2001, entitled "METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING A PRIORITY CALL IN A FIXED WIRELESS ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" [Docket No. WEST14-00030].

The above applications are commonly assigned to the assignee of the present invention. The disclosures of these related patent applications are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed, in general, to wireless access systems and, more specifically, to a burst packet transmission media access system for use in a fixed wireless access network.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Telecommunications access systems provide for voice, data, and multimedia transport and control between the central office (CO) of the telecommunications service provider and the subscriber (customer) premises. Prior to the mid-1970s, the subscriber was provided phone lines (e.g., voice frequency (VF) pairs) directly from the Class 5 switching equipment located in the central office of the telephone company. In the late 1970s, digital loop carrier (DLC) equipment was added to the telecommunications access architecture. The DLC equipment provided an analog phone interface, voice CODEC, digital data multiplexing, transmission interface, and control and alarm remotely from the central office to cabinets located within business and residential locations for approximately 100 to 2000 phone line interfaces. This distributed access architecture greatly reduced line lengths to the subscriber and resulted in significant savings in both wire installation and maintenance. The reduced line lengths also improved communication performance on the line provided to the subscriber.

By the late 1980s, the limitations of data modem connections over voice frequency (VF) pairs were becoming obvious to both subscribers and telecommunications service providers. ISDN

(Integrated Services Digital Network) was introduced to provide universal 128 kbps service in the access network. The subscriber interface is based on 64 kbps digitization of the VF pair for digital multiplexing into high speed digital transmission streams (e.g., T1/T3 lines in North America, E1/E3 lines in Europe). ISDN was a logical extension of the digital network that had evolved throughout the 1980s. The rollout of ISDN in Europe was highly successful. However, the rollout in the United States was not successful, due in part to artificially high tariff costs which greatly inhibited the acceptance of ISDN.

More recently, the explosion of the Internet and deregulation of the telecommunications industry have brought about a broadband revolution characterized by greatly increased demands for both voice and data services and greatly reduced costs due to technological innovation and intense competition in the telecommunications marketplace. To meet these demands, high speed DSL (digital subscriber line) modems and cable modems have been developed and introduced. The DLC architecture was extended to provide remote distributed deployment at the neighborhood cabinet level using DSL access multiplexer (DSLAM) equipment. The increased data rates provided to the subscriber resulted in upgrade DLC/DSLAM transmission interfaces from T1/E1 interfaces (1.5/2.0

Mbps) to high speed DS3 and OC3 interfaces. In a similar fashion, the entire telecommunications network backbone has undergone and is undergoing continuous upgrade to wideband optical transmission and switching equipment.

5 Similarly, wireless access systems have been developed and deployed to provide broadband access to both commercial and residential subscriber premises. Initially, the market for wireless access systems was driven by rural radiotelephony deployed solely to meet the universal service requirements imposed by government (i.e., the local telephone company is required to serve all subscribers regardless of the cost to install service). The cost of providing a wired connection to a small percentage of rural subscribers was high enough to justify the development and expense of small-capacity wireless local loop (WLL) systems.

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Deregulation of the local telephone market in the United States (e.g., Telecommunications Act of 1996) and in other countries shifted the focus of fixed wireless access (FWA) systems deployment from rural access to competitive local access in more urbanized areas. In addition, the age and inaccessibility of much of the older wired telephone infrastructure makes FWA systems a cost-effective alternative to installing new, wired infrastructure. Also, it is more economically feasible to install FWA systems in

developing countries where the market penetration is limited (i.e., the number and density of users who can afford to pay for services is limited to small percent of the population) and the rollout of wired infrastructure cannot be performed profitably. In either case, broad acceptance of FWA systems requires that the voice and data quality of FWA systems must meet or exceed the performance of wired infrastructure.

Wireless access systems must address a number of unique operational and technical issues including:

- 1) Relatively high bit error rates (BER) compared to wire line or optical systems; and
- 2) Transparent operation with network protocols and protocol time constraints for the following protocols:
 - a) ATM;
 - b) Class 5 switch interfaces (domestic GR-303 and international V5.2);
 - c) TCP/IP with quality-of-service QoS for voice over IP (VoIP) (i.e., RTP) and other H.323 media services;
 - d) Distribution of synchronization of network time out to the subscribers;
- 3) Increased use of voice, video and/or media compression and concentration of active traffic over the air interface to

conserve bandwidth;

4) Switching and routing within the access system to distribute signals from the central office to multiple remote cell sites containing multiple cell sectors and one or more frequencies

5 of operation per sector; and

5) Remote support and debugging of the subscriber equipment, including remote software upgrade and provisioning.

Unlike physical optical or wire systems that operate at bit error rates (BER) of 10^{-11} , wireless access systems have time varying channels that typically provide bit error rates of 10^{-3} to 10^{-6} . The wireless physical (PHY) layer interface and the media access control (MAC) layer interface must provide modulation, error correction and ARQ (automatic request for retransmission) protocol that can detect and, where required, correct or retransmit corrupted data so that the interfaces at the network and at the subscriber site operate at wire line bit error rates.

The wide range of equipment and technology capable of providing either wireline (i.e., cable, DSL, optical) broadband access or wireless broadband access has allowed service providers to match the needs of a subscriber with a suitable broadband access solution. However, in many areas, the cost of cable modem or DSL service is high. Additionally, data rates may be slow or coverage

incomplete due to line lengths. In these areas and in areas where the high cost of replacing old telephone equipment or the low density of subscribers makes it economically unfeasible to introduce either DSL or cable modem broadband access, fixed wireless broadband systems offer a viable alternative. Fixed wireless broadband systems use a group of transceiver base stations to cover a region in the same manner as the base stations of a cellular phone system. The base stations of a fixed wireless broadband system transmit forward channel (i.e., downstream) signals in directed beams to fixed location antennas attached to the residences or offices of subscribers. The base stations also receive reverse channel (i.e., upstream) signals transmitted by the broadband access equipment of the subscriber.

Media access control (MAC) protocols refer to techniques that increase utilization of two-way communication channel resources by subscribers that use the channel resources. The MAC layer may use a number of possible configurations to allow multiple access. These configurations include:

1. FDMA - frequency division multiple access. In a FDMA system, subscribers use separate frequency channels on a permanent or demand access basis.

2. TDMA - time division multiple access. In a TDMA system,

subscribers share a frequency channel but allocate spans of time to different users.

3. CDMA - code division multiple access. In a CDMA system, subscribers share a frequency but use a set of orthogonal codes to allow multiple access.

4. SDMA - space division multiple access - In a SDMA system, subscribers share a frequency but one or more physical channels are formed using antenna beam forming techniques.

5. PDMA - polarization division multiple access - In a PDMA system, subscribers share a frequency but change polarization of the antenna.

Each of these MAC techniques makes use of a fundamental degree of freedom (physical property) of a communications channel. In practice, combinations of these degrees of freedom are often used. As an example, cellular systems use a combination of FDMA and either TDMA or CDMA to support a number of users in a cell.

To provide a subscriber with bi-directional (two-way) communication in a shared media, such as a coaxial cable, a multi-mode fiber (optical), or an RF radio channel, some type of duplexing technique must be implemented. Duplexing techniques include frequency division duplexing (FDD) and time division duplexing (TDD). In FDD, a first channel (frequency) is used for

transmission and a second channel (frequency) is used for reception. To avoid physical interference between the transmit and receive channels, the frequencies must have a separation known as the duplex spacing. In TDD, a single channel is used for transmission and reception and specific periods of time (i.e., slots) are allocated for transmission and other specific periods of time are allocated for reception.

Finally, a method of coordinating the use of bandwidth must be established. There are two fundamental methods: distributed control and centralized control. In distributed control, subscribers have a shared capability with or without a method to establish priority. An example of this is CSMA (carrier sense multiple access) used in IEEE802.3 Ethernet and IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN. In centralized control, subscribers are allowed access under the control of a master controller. Cellular systems, such as IS-95, IS-136, and GSM, are typical examples. Access is granted using forms of polling and reservation (based on polled or demand access contention).

A number of references and overviews of demand access are available including the following:

1. Sklar, Bernard. "Digital Communications Fundamentals and Applications," Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1988.

Chapter 9.

2. Rappaport, Theodore. "Wireless Communications, Principles and Practice," Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 1996.

Chapter 8.

5 3. TR101-173V1.1. "Broadband Radio Access Networks, Inventory of Broadband Radio Technologies and Techniques," ETSI, 1998.

Chapter 7.

The foregoing references are hereby incorporated by reference into the present disclosure as if fully set forth herein.

10 In 1971, the University of Hawaii began operation of a random access shared channel ALOHA TDD system. The lack of channel coordination resulted in poor utilization of the channel. This lead to the introduction of time slots (slotted Aloha) that set a level of coordination between the subscribers that doubled the channel throughput. Finally, the researchers introduced the concept of a central controller and the use of reservations (reservation Aloha). Reservation techniques made it possible to make trade-offs between throughput and latency.

20 This work was fundamental to the development of media access control (MAC) techniques for dynamic random access and the use of ARQ (automatic request for retransmission) to retransmit erroneous packets. While the work at the University of Hawaii explored the

fundamentals of burst transmission and random access, the work did not introduce the concept of a frame and/or super-frame structure to the TDD/TDMA access techniques. One of the more sophisticated systems developed in the 1970s and in current use is Joint Tactical
5 Information Distribution System (JTIDS). This system was based on the joint use of TDMA and time duplexing over frequency-hopping spread-spectrum channels. This was the culmination of research to allow flexible allocation of bandwidth to a large group of users. The key aspect of the JTIDS system was the introduction of dynamic
10 allocation of bandwidth resources and explicit variable symmetry (downlink vs. uplink bandwidth) in the link.

IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN equipment provides for a centrally coordinated TDD system that does not have a specific frame or slotting structure. IEEE 802.11 did introduce the concept of variable modulation and spreading inherent in the structure of the transmission bursts. A significant improvement was incorporated in
15 United States Patent No. 6,052,408, entitled "Cellular Communications System with Dynamically Modified Data Transmission Parameters." This patent introduced specific burst packet
20 transmission formats that provide for adaptive modulation, transmit power, and antenna beam forming and an associated method of determining the highest data rate for a defined error rate floor

for the link between the base station and a plurality of subscribers assigned to that base station. With the exception of variable spreading military systems and NASA space communication systems, this was one of the first commercial patents that address variable transmission parameters to increase system throughput.

Another example of TDD systems are digital cordless phones, also referred to as low-tier PCS systems. The Personal Access Communications (PAC) system and Digital European Cordless Telephone (DECT, as specified by ETSI document EN 300-175-3) are two examples of these systems. Digital cordless phones met with limited success for their intended use as pico-cellular fixed access products. The systems were subsequently modified and repackaged for wireless local loop (WLL) applications with extended range using increased transmission (TX) power and greater antenna gain.

These TDD/TDMA systems use fixed symmetry and bandwidth between the uplink and the downlink. The TDD frame consists of a fixed set of time slots for the uplink and the downlink. The modulation index (or type) and the forward error correction (FEC) format for all data transmissions are fixed in these systems. These systems did not include methods for coordinating TDD bursts between systems. This resulted in inefficient use of spectrum in the frequency planning of cells.

While DECT and PAC systems based on fixed frames with fixed and symmetric allocation of time slots (or bandwidth) provides excellent latency and low jitter, and can support time bounded services, such as voice and Nx64 Kbps video, these systems do not provide efficient use of the spectrum when asymmetric data services are used. This has lead to research and development of packet based TDD systems based on Internet protocol (IP) or asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), with dynamic allocation of TDD time slots and the uplink-downlink bandwidth, combined with efficient algorithms to address both best efforts and real-time low-latency service for converged media access (data and multi-media).

One example of a TDD system with dynamic slot and bandwidth assignment is the ETSI HYPERLAN II specification based on the Dynamic Slot Assignment algorithm described in "Wireless ATM: Performance Evaluation of a DSA++ MAC Protocol with Fast Collision resolution by Probing Algorithm," D. Petras and A. Kramling, International Journal of Wireless Information Networks, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1997. This system allows both contention-based and contention-free access to the physical TDD channel slots. This system also introduced the broadcast of resource allocation at the start of every frame by the base station controller. Other wireless standards, including IEEE 802.16 wireless metropolitan

network standards, use this combination of an allocation MAP of the uplink and downlink at the start of the dynamic TDD frame to set resource use for the next TDD frame.

5 An further improvement to this TDD system was described in
"Multiple Access Control Protocols for Wireless ATM: Problem
Definition and Design Objectives," O. Kubbar and H. Mouftah, IEEE
Communications, November 1997, pp. 93-99. This system expanded on
the packet reservation multiple access (PRMA) method developed
in 1989 at Rutgers University WINLAB for ATM and IP based transport
10 [see "Packet Reservation Multiple Access for Local Wireless
Communications," Goodman et al., IEEE Transaction on
Communications, Vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 885-890]. Like PRMA, this
system logically arranged all the downlink transmissions in the
start of a fixed duration TDD frame and all uplink transmissions at
the end of the TDD frame. This eliminated the inefficiencies in
the DCA++ Hyperlan II protocol. Adaptive allocation of uplink and
downlink bandwidth is supported. The system provided for fixed,
random, and demand assignment mechanisms. Priority is given to
quality of service (QoS) applications with resources being removed
15 from best efforts demand access users as required.

20 The above-described prior art concern the allocation of
services in an individual sector of a cell. A cell may consist of

M sectors, wherein each sector generally covers a $360/M$ degree arc around the cell site. Each sector serves N_m subscribers, where $m=1$ to M . These references did not expressly provide protocol mechanisms or rules for the operation of a given system.

5 United States Patent No. 6,016,311 expressly addresses one possible implementation to the TDD bandwidth allocation problem. The system described continuously measures and adapts the bandwidth requirements based on the evaluation of the average bandwidth required by all the subscribers in a cell and the number of times
10 bandwidth is denied to the subscribers. Changes to the bandwidth allocation are applied based on a set of rules described in Patent No. 6,016,311. While measurements of multiple sectors are performed and recorded at a central base station controller, no global coordination of bandwidth allocation of multiple sectors in
15 a cell or across multiple cells is provided.

Thus, the prior art does not address two very important factors in allocation of bandwidth. First, bandwidth allocation must contemplate stringent bandwidth availability requirements for specific groups of services based on planning of the network. For
20 example, consider life-line toll quality voice service. Toll quality voice requires that a system guarantee a specific maximum blocking probability for all voice users based on peak busy hour

call usage. A description of voice traffic planning is provided in "Digital Telephony - 2nd Edition," by J. Bellamy, John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York, 1990. If a TDD system is designed to meet life-line voice requirements, the allocation protocol must be able to rapidly (i.e., less than 100 msec) reallocate bandwidth resources up to the capacity necessary to meet the call blocking requirements. Another service group example is a guaranteed service level agreements (SLA). Again, bandwidth must be rapidly restored to meet the SLA conditions. More generally, one may consider G possible service groups having a set of weighted priority level and associated minimum and maximum levels. The weighted priority levels and minimum and maximum levels may be used to bound the bandwidth dynamics of the TDD bandwidth allocation. Minimum levels set a floor for bandwidth allocation and maximum levels set a ceiling. Then averaging can be applied.

Second, the TDD bandwidth allocation must consider adjacent and co-channel interference from both modems and sectors within a cell and between cells. Cell planning tools can be used to establish the relationships for interference. For systems that operate below 10 GHz, antennas and antenna placement at a cell site will not provide adequate signal isolation. These co-channel interference issues are well documented in "Frequency Reuse and

System Deployment in Local Multipoint Distribution Service," by V. Roman, IEEE Personal Communications, December 1999, pp. 20 to 27.

Therefore, there is a need in the art for a fixed wireless access network that maximizes spectral efficiency between the base stations of the fixed wireless access network and the subscriber access devices located at the subscriber premises. In particular, there is a need for a fixed wireless access network that implements an air interface that minimizes uplink and downlink interference between different sectors within the same base station cell site. There also is a need for a fixed wireless access network that implements an air interface that minimizes uplink and downlink interference between different cell sites within the fixed wireless access network. More particularly, there is a need in the art for a fixed wireless that efficiently allocates bandwidth to individual subscribers according to dynamically changing applications used by the individual subscribers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To address the above-discussed deficiencies of the prior art, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a system and method for use in a fixed wireless access network for minimizing interference within a cell and between cells. The system and method implement a highly accurate distributed timing architecture so that the timing of the downlink and uplink portions of each TDD frame is precisely aligned in order to avoid interference between sectors within the same cell and/or to avoid interference between cells. The present invention determines the length of the longest downlink transmission and ensures that none of the uplink transmissions begin, and none of the base station receivers begin to receive, until after the longest downlink is completed. The present invention also determines the length of the longest downlink transmission among two or more cell sites and ensures that none of the base station receivers in any of the cells begins to receive in the uplink until after the longest downlink transmission is completed.

Thus, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a TDD frame transmission synchronization apparatus for use in a fixed wireless access network comprising a plurality of base

stations capable of bidirectional time division duplex (TDD) communication with wireless access devices disposed at a plurality of subscriber premises. According to an advantageous embodiment of the present invention, the TDD frame transmission synchronization apparatus comprises a frame allocation controller capable of receiving from a first radio frequency (RF) modem shelf associated with a first base station access requests generated by a first group of wireless access devices communicating with the first base station and determining from traffic requirements associated with the access requests a time duration of a longest downlink portion of TDD frames used by a first one of a plurality of RF modems in the RF modem shelf to communicate with a first wireless access device, wherein the frame allocation controller further determines a frame allocation of the downlink portion and the uplink portion of TDD frames used by the plurality of RF modems to communicate with the first group of wireless access devices.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the frame allocation is capable of preventing a second wireless access device from transmitting an uplink portion of a TDD frame received by a second RF modem during transmission by the first RF modem of a downlink portion of a TDD frame.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the

TDD frame transmission synchronization apparatus further comprises a clock signal distribution circuit capable of synchronizing the starting points of the downlink portions of TDD frames transmitted by the plurality of RF modems in the RF modem shelf.

5 According to still another embodiment of the present invention, the frame allocation is determined from the time duration of the longest downlink portion.

10 According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, the frame allocation is further determined from a time duration of a guard band between the uplink portions and the downlink portions.

15 According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the frame allocation controller is further capable of receiving from a second radio frequency (RF) modem shelf associated with a second base station access requests generated by a second group of wireless access devices communicating with the second base station.

20 According to a still further embodiment of the present invention, the frame allocation controller determines from traffic requirements associated with the access requests generated by the first and second groups of wireless access devices a time duration of a longest downlink portion of TDD frames used by a third RF modem associated with one of the first and second RF modem shelves to communicate with a third wireless access device.

According to a yet further embodiment of the present invention, the frame allocation controller further determines a frame allocation of the downlink portion and the uplink portion of TDD frames used by the plurality of RF modems in the first RF modem shelf and a plurality of RF modems in the second RF modem shelf to communicate with the first and second groups of wireless access devices.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the TDD frame transmission synchronization apparatus is disposed in the first RF modem shelf.

In still another embodiment of the present invention, the TDD frame transmission synchronization apparatus is disposed in a central office facility of a telephone network.

The foregoing has outlined rather broadly the features and technical advantages of the present invention so that those skilled in the art may better understand the detailed description of the invention that follows. Additional features and advantages of the invention will be described hereinafter that form the subject of the claims of the invention. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that they may readily use the conception and the specific embodiment disclosed as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present

invention. Those skilled in the art should also realize that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention in its broadest form.

Before undertaking the DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION below, it may be advantageous to set forth definitions of certain words and phrases used throughout this patent document: the terms "include" and "comprise," as well as derivatives thereof, mean inclusion without limitation; the term "or," is inclusive, meaning and/or; the phrases "associated with" and "associated therewith," as well as derivatives thereof, may mean to include, be included within, interconnect with, contain, be contained within, connect to or with, couple to or with, be communicable with, cooperate with, interleave, juxtapose, be proximate to, be bound to or with, have, have a property of, or the like; and the term "controller" means any device, system or part thereof that controls at least one operation, such a device may be implemented in hardware, firmware or software, or some combination of at least two of the same. It should be noted that the functionality associated with any particular controller may be centralized or distributed, whether locally or remotely. Definitions for certain words and phrases are provided throughout this patent document, those of ordinary skill in the art should understand that in many, if not most instances,

such definitions apply to prior, as well as future uses of such defined words and phrases.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers designate like objects, and in which:

FIGURE 1 illustrates an exemplary fixed wireless access network according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 illustrates in greater detail an alternate view of selected portions of the exemplary fixed wireless access network according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 illustrates an exemplary time division duplex (TDD) time division multiple access (TDMA) frame according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 4 illustrates the timing recovery and distribution circuitry in an exemplary RF modem shelf according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 5A illustrates an exemplary time division duplex (TDD) frames according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 5B illustrates an exemplary transmission burst containing a single FEC block according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 5C illustrates an exemplary transmission burst containing multiple FEC blocks according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the adaptive
5 modification of the uplink and downlink bandwidth in the air interface in wireless access network according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 7 is a flow diagram illustrating the adaptive assignment of selected link parameters, such as modulation format, forward error correction (FEC) codes, and antenna beam forming, to
10 the uplink and downlink channels used by each subscriber in the exemplary wireless access network according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram illustrating the adaptive assignment of selected link parameters to the different service
15 connections used by each subscriber in the wireless access network according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIGURES 1 through 8, discussed below, and the various embodiments used to describe the principles of the present invention in this patent document are by way of illustration only and should not be construed in any way to limit the scope of the invention. Those skilled in the art will understand that the principles of the present invention may be implemented in any suitably arranged wireless access system.

FIGURE 1 illustrates exemplary fixed wireless access network 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. Fixed wireless network 100 comprises a plurality of transceiver base stations, including exemplary transceiver base station 110, that transmit forward channel (i.e., downlink or downstream) broadband signals to a plurality of subscriber premises, including exemplary subscriber premises 121, 122 and 123, and receive reverse channel (i.e., uplink or upstream) broadband signals from the plurality of subscriber premises. Subscriber premises 121-123 transmit and receive via fixed, externally-mounted antennas 131-133, respectively. Subscriber premises 121-123 may comprise many different types of residential and commercial buildings, including single family homes, multi-tenant offices, small business

enterprises (SBE), medium business enterprises (MBE), and so-called "SOHO" (small office/home office) premises.

The transceiver base stations, including transceiver base station 110, receive the forward channel (i.e., downlink) signals from external network 150 and transmit the reverse channel (i.e., uplink) signals to external network 150. External network 150 may be, for example, the public switched telephone network (PSTN) or one or more data networks, including the Internet or proprietary Internet protocol (IP) wide area networks (WANs) and local area networks (LANs). Exemplary transceiver base station 110 is coupled to RF modem shelf 140, which, among other things, up-converts baseband data traffic received from external network 150 to RF signals transmitted in the forward channel to subscriber premises 121-123. RF modem shelf 140 also down-converts RF signals received in the reverse channel from subscriber premises 121-123 to baseband data traffic that is transmitted to external network 150.

RF modem shelf 140 comprises a plurality of RF modems capable of modulating (i.e., up-converting) the baseband data traffic and demodulating (i.e., down-converting) the reverse channel RF signals. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, each of the transceiver base stations covers a cell site area that is divided into a plurality of sectors. In an advantageous embodiment

of the present invention, each of the RF modems in RF modem shelf 140 may be assigned to modulate and demodulate signals in a particular sector of each cell site. By way of example, the cell site associated with transceiver base station 110 may be partitioned into six sectors and RF modem shelf 140 may comprise six primary RF modems (and, optionally, a seventh spare RF modem), each of which is assigned to one of the six sectors in the cell site of transceiver base station 110. In another advantageous embodiment of the present invention, each RF modem in RF modem shelf 140 comprises two or more RF modem transceivers which may be assigned to at least one of the sectors in the cell site. For example, the cell site associated with transceiver base station 110 may be partitioned into six sectors and RF modem shelf 140 may comprise twelve RF transceivers that are assigned in pairs to each one of the six sectors. The RF modems in each RF modem pair may alternate modulating and demodulating the downlink and uplink signals in each sector.

RF modem shelf 140 is located proximate transceiver base station 110 in order to minimize RF losses in communication line 169. RF modem shelf 140 may receive the baseband data traffic from external network 150 and transmit the baseband data traffic to external network 150 via a number of different paths. In one

embodiment of the present invention, RF modem shelf 140 may transmit baseband data traffic to, and receive baseband data traffic from, external network 150 through central office facility 160 via communication lines 166 and 167. In such an
5 embodiment, communication line 167 may be a link in a publicly owned or privately owned backhaul network. In another embodiment of the present invention, RF modem shelf 140 may transmit baseband data traffic to, and receive baseband data traffic from, external network 150 directly via communication line 168 thereby bypassing
10 central office facility 160.

Central office facility 160 comprises access processor shelf 165. Access processor shelf 165 provides a termination of data traffic for one or more RF modem shelves, such as RF modem shelf 140. Access processor shelf 165 also provides termination to
15 the network switched circuit interfaces and/or data packet interfaces of external network 150. One of the principal functions of access processor shelf 165 is to concentrate data traffic as the data traffic is received from external network 150 and is transferred to RF modem shelf 140. Access processor shelf 165
20 provides data and traffic processing of the physical layer interfaces, protocol conversion, protocol management, and programmable voice and data compression.

FIGURE 2 illustrates in greater detail an alternate view of selected portions of exemplary fixed wireless access network 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIGURE 2 depicts additional transceiver base stations, including exemplary transceiver base stations 110A through 110F, central office facilities 160A and 160B, and remote RF modem shelves 140A through 140D. Central office facilities 160A and 160B comprise internal RF modems similar to RF modem shelves 140A through 140D. Transceiver base stations 110A, 110B, and 110C are disposed in cells sites 201, 202, and 203, respectively. In the exemplary embodiment, cell sites 201-203 (shown in dotted lines) are partitioned into four sectors each. In alternate embodiments, sites 201, 202, and 203 may be partitioned into a different number of sectors, such as six sectors, for example.

As in FIGURE 1, RF modem shelves 140A-140D and the internal RF modems of central office facilities 160A and 160B transmit baseband data traffic to, and receive baseband data traffic from, access processors in central office facilities 160A and 160B of the PSTN. RF modem shelves 140A-140D and the internal RF modems of central office facilities 160A and 160B also up-convert incoming baseband data traffic to RF signals transmitted in the forward (downlink) channel to the subscriber premises and down-convert incoming RF

signals received in the reverse (uplink) channel to baseband data traffic that is transmitted via a backhaul network to external network 150.

Baseband data traffic may be transmitted from remote RF modem shelves 140A-140D to central office facilities 160A and 160B by a wireless backhaul network or by a wireline backhaul network, or both. As shown in FIGURE 2, baseband data traffic is carried between central office facility 160A and remote RF modem 140A by a wireline backhaul network, namely wireline 161, which may be, for example, a DS3 line or one to N T1 lines. A local multipoint distribution service (LMDS) wireless backhaul network carries baseband data traffic between central office facilities 160A and 160B and remote RF modem shelves 140B, 140C, and 140D. In a LMDS wireless backhaul network, baseband data traffic being sent to remote RF modem shelves 140B, 140C, and 140D is transmitted by microwave from microwave antennas mounted on transceiver base stations 110A, 110C, and 110F to microwave antennas mounted on transceiver base stations 110B, 110D, and 110E. Baseband data traffic being sent from remote RF modem shelves 140B, 140C, and 140D is transmitted by microwave in the reverse direction (i.e., from transceiver base stations 110B, 110D, and 110E to transceiver base stations 110A, 110C, and 110F).

At each of transceiver base stations 110B, 110D, and 110E, downlink data traffic from central office facilities 160A and 160B is down-converted from microwave frequencies to baseband signals before being up-converted again for transmission to subscriber premises within each cell site. Uplink data traffic received from the subscriber premises is down-converted to baseband signals before being up-converted to microwave frequencies for transmission back to central office facilities 160A and 160B.

Generally, there is an asymmetry of data usage in the downlink and the uplink. This asymmetry is typically greater than 4:1 (downlink:uplink). Taking into account the factors of data asymmetry, channel propagation, and available spectrum, an advantageous embodiment of the present invention adopts a flexible approach in which the physical (PHY) layer and the media access (MAC) layer are based on the use of time division duplex (TDD) time division multiple access (TDMA). TDD operations share a single RF channel between a transceiver base station and a subscriber premises and use a series of frames to allocate resources between each user uplink and downlink. A great advantage of TDD operation is the ability to dynamically allocate the portions of a frame allocated between the downlink and the uplink. This results in an increased efficiency of operation relative to frequency division

duplex (FDD) techniques. TDD operations typically may achieve a forty to sixty percent advantage in spectral efficiency over FDD operations under typical conditions. Given the short duration of the transmit and receive time slots relative to changes in the channel, TDD operations also permit open loop power control, switched diversity techniques, and feedforward and cyclo-stationary equalization techniques that reduce system cost and increase system throughput.

To aid with periodic functions in the system, TDD frames are grouped into superframes (approximately 10 to 20 milliseconds). The superframes are further grouped into hyperframes (approximately 250 to 1000 milliseconds). This provides a coordinated timing reference to subscriber integrated access devices in the system. FIGURE 3 illustrates an exemplary time division duplex (TDD) time division multiple access (TDMA) framing hierarchy according to one embodiment of the present invention. At the highest level, the TDD-TDMA framing hierarchy comprises hyperframe 310, which is X milliseconds (msec.) in length (e.g., 250 msec. < X < 1000 msec.). Hyperframe 310 comprises N superframes, including exemplary superframes 311-316. Each of superframes 311-316 is 20 milliseconds in duration.

Superframe 313 is illustrated in greater detail.

Superframe 313 comprises ten (10) TDD frames, including exemplary TDD frames 321-324, which are labeled TDD Frame 0, TDD Frame 1, TDD Frame 2, and TDD Frame 9, respectively. In the exemplary embodiment, each TDD frame is 2 milliseconds in duration. A TDD transmission frame is based on a fixed period of time during which access to the channel is controlled by the transceiver base station.

Exemplary TDD frame 321 is illustrated in greater detail. TDD frame 321 comprises a downlink portion (i.e., base station to subscriber transmission) and an uplink portion (i.e., subscriber to base station transmission). In particular, TDD frame 321 comprises:

Frame header 330 - Frame header 330 is a broadcast message that synchronizes the start of frame and contains access control information on how the remainder of TDD frame 321 is configured. The modulation format of frame header 330 is chosen so that all subscribers in a sector of the transceiver base station can receive frame header 330. Generally, this means that frame header 330 is transmitted in a very low complexity modulation format, such as binary phase shift keying (BPSK or 2-BPSK), or perhaps quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK or 4-BPSK).

D downlink slots - The D downlink slots, including exemplary

downlink slots 341-343, contain transceiver base station-to-subscriber transmissions of user traffic and/or control signals. The modulation format of each slot is optimized for maximum possible data transmission rates. Downlink slots may be grouped in blocks to form modulation groups as shown in FIGURE 5A. Subscribers who receive data using the same modulation format (or modulation index) and the same forward error correction (FEC) codes are grouped together in the same modulation group. In some embodiment of the present invention, two or more modulation groups may have the same modulation format and FEC codes. In alternate embodiments of the present invention, downlink slots may be grouped in blocks based on physical beam forming, rather than on modulation format and FEC codes. For example, a transceiver base station may transmit data to several subscribers that are directionally along the same antenna beam in consecutive bursts. In still other embodiments of the present invention, downlink slots may be grouped in blocks based on any combination of two or more of: 1) physical beam forming, 2) modulation format, and 3) FEC codes. For the purpose of simplicity, the term "modulation group" shall be used hereafter to refer to a group of downlink slots that are transmitted to one or more subscribers using a common scheme consisting of one or more of modulation format, FEC codes, and

physical beam forming.

U uplink slots - The U uplink slots, including exemplary uplink slots 361-363, contain subscriber-to-transceiver base station transmissions of user traffic and/or control signals.

5 Again, the modulation format (modulation index) is optimized for maximum possible data transmission rates. Generally, the modulation format and FEC codes in the uplink slots are less complex than in the downlink slots. This moves complexity to the receivers in the base stations and lowers the cost and complexity of the subscriber access device. Uplink slots may be grouped in blocks to form sub-burst groups as shown in FIGURE 5A. Subscribers who transmit data using the same modulation format (or modulation index) and the same forward error correction (FEC) codes are grouped together in the same sub-burst group. In some embodiments of the present invention, two or more sub-burst groups may have the same modulation format and FEC codes. In other embodiments of the present invention, uplink slots may be grouped in blocks based on physical beam forming, rather than on modulation format and FEC codes. In other embodiments, uplink slots may be grouped in blocks based on any combination of two or more of: 1) physical beam forming, 2) modulation format, and 3) FEC codes. For the purpose of simplicity, the term "sub-burst group" shall be used hereafter

to refer to a group of uplink slots that are transmitted to one or more subscribers using a common scheme consisting of one or more of modulation format, FEC codes, and physical beam forming.

Contention slots 360 - Contention slots 360 precede the U
uplink slots and comprise a small number of subscriber-to-base
transmissions that handle initial requests for service. A fixed
format length and a single modulation format suitable for all
subscriber access devices are used during contention slots 360.
Generally, this means that contention slots 360 are transmitted in
a very low complexity modulation format, such as binary phase shift
keying (BPSK or 2-BPSK), or perhaps quadrature phase shift keying
(QPSK or 4-BPSK). Collisions (more than one user on a time slot)
result in the use of back-off procedures similar to CSMA/CD
(Ethernet) in order to reschedule a request.

TDD transition period 350 - TDD transition period 350
separates the uplink portion and the downlink portion and allows
for transmitter (TX) to receiver (RX) propagation delays for the
maximum range of the cell link and for delay associated with
switching hardware operations from TX to RX or from RX to TX. The
position of TDD transition period 350 may be adjusted, thereby
modifying the relative sizes of the uplink portion and the downlink
portion to accommodate the asymmetry between data traffic in the

uplink and the downlink.

5 A key aspect of the present invention is that the timing of the downlink and uplink portions of each TDD frame must be precisely aligned in order to avoid interference between sectors within the same cell and/or to avoid interference between cells. It is recalled from above that each sector of a cell site is served by an individual RF modem in RF modem shelves 140A-140D and the internal RF modem shelves of central office facilities 160A and 160B. Each RF modem uses an individual antenna to transmit and to receive in its assigned sector. The antennas for different sectors in the same cell site are mounted on the same tower and are located only a few feet apart. If one RF modem (and antenna) are transmitting in the downlink while another RF modem (and antenna) are receiving in the uplink, the power of the downlink transmission will overwhelm the downlink receiver.

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20 Thus, to prevent interference between antennas in different sectors of the same cell site, the present invention uses a highly accurate distributed timing architecture to align the start points of the downlink transmissions. The present invention also determines the length of the longest downlink transmission and ensures that none of the uplink transmissions begin, and none of the base station receivers begin to receive, until after the

longest downlink is completed.

Furthermore, the above-described interference between uplink and downlink portions of TDD frames can also occur between different cell sites. To prevent interference between antennas in different cell sites, the present invention also uses the highly accurate distributed timing architecture to align the start points of the downlink transmissions between cell sites. The present invention also determines the length of the longest downlink transmission among two or more cell sites and ensures that none of the base station receivers in any of the cells begins to receive in the uplink until after the longest downlink transmission is completed.

Within a cell site, a master interface control processor (ICP), as described below in FIGURE 4, may be used to align and allocate the uplink and downlink portions of the TDD frames for all of the RF modems in an RF modem shelf. Between cell sites, the access processor may communicate with several master ICPs to determine the longest downlink. The access processor may then allocate the uplinks and downlinks across several cell sites in order to minimize interference between cell sites and may designate on master ICP to control the timing of all of the master ICPs.

FIGURE 4 illustrates the timing recovery and distribution

circuitry in exemplary RF modem shelf 140 according to one embodiment of the present invention. RF modem shelf 140 comprises front panel interface 410 having connectors 411-414 for receiving input clock references and transmitting clock references.

5 Exemplary connector 411 receives a first clock signal from a first external source (External Source A) and exemplary connector 414 receives a second clock signal from a second external source (External Source B). Connector 412 outputs an internally generated clock signal (Master Source Out) and connector 413 receives an
10 external one second system clock signal (External 1 Second Clock).

RF modem shelf 140 also comprises a plurality of interface control processor (ICP) cards, including exemplary ICP cards 450, 460, 470 and 480. ISP card 450 is designated as a master ICP card and ICP card 480 is designated as a spare ICP card
15 in case of a failure of master ICP card 450. Within RF modem shelf 140, the ICP cards provide for control functions, timing recovery and distribution, network interface, backhaul network interface, protocol conversion, resource queue management, and a proxy manager for EMS for the shelf. The ICP cards are based on
20 network processor(s) that allow software upgrade of network interface protocols. The ICP cards may be reused for control and routing functions and provide both timing and critical TDD

coordinated burst timing for all the RF modems in RF modem shelf 140 and for shelf-to-shelf timing for stacked frequency high density cell configurations.

The timing and distribution architecture in RF modem shelf 140 allows for three reference options:

Primary - An external input derived from another remote modem shelf acting as a master. BITS (Building Integrated Timing Supply) reference is a single building master timing reference (e.g., External Source A, External Source B) that supplies DS1 and DS0 level timing throughout an office (e.g., 64K or 1.544/2.048 Mbps).

Secondary - A secondary reference may be derived from any designated input port in RF modem shelf 140. For remote RF modem shelf 140, this is one of the backhaul I/O ports. An ICP card is configured to recover a timing source and that source is placed on a backplane as a reference (i.e., Network Reference (A/B)) to master ICP card 450.

Tertiary - An internal phase locked loop (PLL) may be used.

By default, two ICP cards are configured as a master ICP card and a spare ICP card. The active master ICP card distributes timing for all of RF modem shelf 140. The timing distribution architecture of RF modem shelf 140 meets Stratum 3 levels of performance, namely a free-run accuracy of +/- 4.6 PPM (parts per

million), a pull-in capability of 4.6 PPM, and a holdover stability of less than 255 slips during the first day.

There are three components to the timing distribution for the access processor backplane:

1. Timing masters (ICP cards 450 and 480).
2. Timing slaves (ICP cards 460 and 470).
3. Timing references.

The timing masters are capable of sourcing all clocks and framing signals necessary for the remaining cards within the AP backplane. Within a backplane, there are two timing masters (ICP cards 450 and 480), which are constrained to the slots allocated as the primary and secondary controllers. The timing masters utilize the redundant timing references (External Source A, External Source B, External 1 Second Clock) found on the backplane to maintain network-qualified synchronization. ISP card 450 (and ISP card 480) comprises backhaul network input/output (I/O) port 451, multiplexer 452 and PLL-clock generator 453. MUX 452 selects anyone of External Source A, External Source B, Network Reference (A/B), and the signal from I/O port 451 to be applied to PLL-clock generator 453. The timing master has missing clock detection logic that allows it to switch from one timing reference to another in the event of a failure.

Timing is distributed across a redundant set of clock and framing signals, designated Master Clock Bus in FIGURE 4. Each timing master (i.e., ICP cards 450 and 480) is capable under software control of driving either of the two sets of clock and framing buses on the backplane. Both sets of timing buses are edge-synchronous such that timing slaves can interoperate while using either set of clocks.

The timing supplied by the timing master (e.g., ICP card 450) consists of a 65.536 MHZ clock and an 8 KHz framing reference. There is a primary and secondary version of each reference. To generate these references, the primary and secondary timing masters are provisioned to recover the timing from one of the following sources:

Source	Frequency
External BITS (EXT REF A)	64K, 1544K, 2048K
External BITS/GPS (EXT REF B)	64K, 1544K, 2048K
External GPS Sync. Pulse	1 second pulse
On-Card Reference	Per I/O reference
Network I/O Derived Reference A	Per I/O reference
Network I/O Derived Reference B	Per I/O reference

Table of Clock Source Interface Definitions

To simplify clock distribution and to provide redundancy all

the clocks are derived from a common clock source. The following table summarizes the backplane reference clocks as well as the clock rates of the various backplane resources and how they are derived from these references.

5	<u>Clock</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Division or Ratio</u>
	Common Reference Clock	65.536 MHZ	Not Applicable
	Common Sync Pulse	1 Hz	Not Applicable
10	Framing Reference	8 KHz (125 usec)	Free-run framing provided by Primary or Secondary Clock Masters Referenced to Common Reference Clock
15	Cell/Package Clock Rate	32.768 MHZ	Reference Clock/2
	TDM Bus Rate	8.192 MHZ	Reference Clock/8
	RF Reference Clock	10.000 MHZ	Free-run RF reference clock
20	Communications Bus	100 MHZ	Derived from free-run Reference Clock
	High-speed Serial Links	1.31072 GHz	REF. Clock x 20
	High-speed Serial Links	2.62144 GHz	REF. Clock x 40
25	High-speed Serial Links	TBD	REF. Clock x N

Table of Buses and Associated Clocks

Timing slaves (i.e., ICP cards 460 and 470) receive the timing

provided by redundant sets of clock and framing buses. Under software control, timing slaves choose a default set of clocks from either the A-side or B-side timing buses. They also contain failure detection logic such that clock and framing signal failures can be detected. Once a clock or framing failure is detected, the timing slave automatically switches to the alternate set of timing buses. ICP cards 460 and 470 contain backhaul I/O ports 461 and 471, respectively, which may be used to bring in external timing signals from other RF modem shelves in the network. The timing masters (i.e., ICP cards 450 and 480) also contain the timing slave function insofar as they also utilize the timing provided on the backplane clock and framing buses.

A qualified timing reference is required for the timing master to derive backplane timing and to maintain synchronization within network 100 and with any outside network. Under software control, an access processor card can be assigned to derive this timing and to drive one of the two timing reference buses. Ideally, a second, physically separate card will contain a second qualified timing source and drive the second backplane timing reference.

In the event that no qualified timing is present from trunk interfaces, the access processor backplane has connections which allow external reference timing (e.g., a GPS-derived clock) from

the interface tray to be applied to the backplane. A one pulse-per-second (1PPS) signal is distributed to all system cards for time stamping of system events and errors. Installations involving multiple access processor shelves require the timing reference to be distributed between all access processor backplanes. In this scenario, the timing reference for a given backplane is cabled to the remaining backplanes through external cabling. Multiple remote modem shelves are utilized to distribute high-capacity backhaul traffic to one or more additional co-located modem shelves. Traffic is distributed among the shelves through T1, T3, OC3 and/or other broadband telecommunication circuits. To maintain network timing, the additional shelves are slaved to these distribution links and recover timing through the same PLL mechanisms as the head-end shelf.

FIGURE 5A illustrates exemplary time division duplex (TDD) frame 500 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIGURE 5B illustrates exemplary transmission burst 520 containing a single FEC block according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIGURE 5C illustrates exemplary transmission burst 530 containing multiple FEC blocks according to one embodiment of the present invention.

TDD frame 500 comprises a downlink portion containing preamble

field 501, management field 502, and N modulation groups, including modulation group 503 (labeled Modulation Group 1), modulation group 504 (labeled Modulation Group 2), and modulation group 505 (labeled Modulation Group N). As explained above in FIGURE 3, a modulation group is a group of downlink slots transmitted to one or more subscribers using a common scheme of one or more of: 1) modulation format, 2) FEC codes, and 3) physical beam forming.

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TDD frame 500 also comprises an uplink portion containing transmitter-transmitter guard (TTG) slot 506, 0 to N registration (REG) minislots 506, 1 to N contention (CON) request minislots 508, N sub-burst groups, including sub-burst group 509 (labeled Sub-Burst 1) and sub-burst group 510 (labeled Sub-Burst N), and receiver-transmitter guard (RTG) slot 511. As explained above in FIGURE 3, a sub-burst group is a group of uplink slots transmitted to one or more subscribers using a common scheme of one or more of: 1) modulation format, 2) FEC codes, and 3) physical beam forming.

Each modulation group and each sub-burst group comprises one or more transmission bursts. Exemplary transmission burst 520 may be used within a single modulation group in the downlink and covers one or more downlink slots. Transmission burst 520 also may be used within a single sub-burst group in the downlink and covers one or more uplink slots. Transmission burst 520 comprises physical

media dependent (PMD) preamble field 521, MAC header field 522, data packet data unit (PDU) field 523, and block character redundancy check (CRC) field 524. Transmission burst 530 comprises physical media dependent (PMD) preamble field 531, MAC header field 532, data PDU field 533, block CRC field 534, data PDU field 535, block CRC field 536.

The start of every frame includes a Start-Of-Frame (SOF) field and a PHY Media Dependent Convergence (PMD) field. PMD preambles are used to assist in synchronization and time-frequency recovery at the receiver. The SOF field allows subscribers using fixed diversity to test reception conditions of the two diversity antennas.

The SOF PMD field is 2^N symbols long (typically 16, 32, 64 symbols long) and consists of pseudo-random noise (PN) code sequences, Frank sequences, CAZAC sequences, or other low cross-correlation sequences, that are transmitted using BPSK or QPSK modulation. The SOF field is followed by downlink management messages broadcast from the base station to all subscribers using the lowest modulation or FEC index and orthogonal expansion. Management messages are transmitted both periodically (N times per hyperframe) and as required to change parameters or allocate parameters. Management messages include:

1. DownLink Map indicating the physical slot (PS) where downstream modulation changes (transmitted every frame);

2. UpLink MAP indicating uplink subscriber access grants and associated physical slot start of the grant (transmitted when changed and at a minimum of one second hyperframe periods (shorter periods are optional));

3. TDD frame and physical layer attributes (periodic at a minimum of one second hyperframe period); and

4. Other management messages including ACK, NACK, ARQ requests, and the like (transmitted as required).

The downlink management messages are followed by multi-cast and uni-cast bursts arranged in increasing modulation complexity order. The present invention introduces the term "modulation group" to define a set of downstream bursts with the same modulation and FEC protection. A subscriber continuously receives all the downstream data in the TDD frame downlink until the last symbol of the highest modulation group supported by the link is received. This allows a subscriber maximum time to perform receive demodulation updates.

The downlink-to-uplink transition provides a guard time (TTG) to allow for propagation delays for all the subscribers. The TTG position and duration is fully programmable and set by management

physical layer attribute messages. The TTG is followed by a set of allocated contention slots that are subdivided between acquisition uplink ranging mini-slots and demand access request mini-slots. The Uplink MAP message establishes the number and location of each type of slot. Ranging slots are used for both initial uplink synchronization of subscribers performing net entry and for periodic update of synchronization of active subscribers. Contention slots provide a demand access request mechanism to establish subscriber service for a single traffic service flow. As collisions are possible, the subscriber uses random back-off, in integer TDD frame periods and retries based on a time out for request of service. Contention slots use the lowest possible modulation, FEC, and orthogonal expansion supported by the base station.

The contention slots are followed by individual subscriber transmissions (sub-bursts) that have been scheduled and allocated by the base station in the uplink MAP. Each subscriber transmission burst is performed at the maximum modulation, FEC, and orthogonal expansion supported by the subscriber. Finally, the subscriber transmissions are followed by the uplink-to-downlink transition which provides a guard time (RTG) to allow for propagation delays for all the subscribers. The RTG duration is

fully programmable and set by management physical layer attribute messages.

In the downlink, the Physical Media Dependent (PMD) burst synchronization is not used. The transmission burst begins with the MAC header and is followed by the packet data unit (PDU) and the associated block CRC field that protects both the PDU and the header. The PDU may be a complete packet transmission or a fragment of a much larger message. When a channel requires more robust FEC, the PDU may be broken into segments that are protected by separate FEC CRC fields. This avoids wasting bandwidth with additional MAC headers.

One significant difference between the uplink and the downlink is the addition of the PMD preamble. The PMD preamble length and pattern can be programmed by transceiver base station 110. Like the SOF field at the beginning of the TDD Frame, the preamble provides a synchronization method for the base station receiver. Uplink registration and ranging packet bursts use longer PMD preambles.

The medium access control (MAC) layer protocol is connection oriented and provides multiple connections of different quality of service (QoS) to each subscriber. The connections are established when a subscriber is installed and enters operation fixed wireless

access network 100. Additional connections can be established and terminated with the base station transceivers as subscriber requirements changes.

As an example, suppose a subscriber access device supports two voice channels and a data channel. The quality of service (QoS) on both of the voice channels and data can set based on the service structure set by the wireless service provider. At installation, a subscriber may start with two service connections: a toll quality voice channel and a medium data rate broadband data connection. At a later point in time, the subscriber may order and upgrade service to two toll quality voice channels and high speed data connection (a total of three connections).

The maintenance of connections varies based on the type of connection established. T1 or fractional T1 service requires almost no maintenance due to the periodic nature of transmissions. A TCP/IP connection often experiences bursty on-demand communication that may be idle for long periods of time. During those idle periods, periodic ranging and synchronization of the subscriber is required.

In an exemplary embodiment of fixed wireless access network 100, each subscriber maintains a 64-bit EUI for globally unique addressing purposes. This address uniquely defines the

subscriber from within the set of all possible vendors and equipment types. This address is used during the registration process to establish the appropriate connections for a subscriber. It is also used as part of the authentication process by which the transceiver base station and the subscriber each verify the identity of the other.

In the exemplary embodiment, a connection may be identified by a 16-bit connection identifier (CID) in MAC header 522 or MAC header 532. Every subscriber must establish at least two connections in each direction (upstream and downstream) to enable communication with the base station. The basic CIDs, assigned to a subscriber at registration, are used by the base station MAC layer and the subscriber MAC layer to exchange MAC control messages, provisioning and management information.

The connection ID can be considered a connection identifier even for nominally connectionless traffic like IP, since it serves as a pointer to destination and context information. The use of a 16-bit CID permits a total of 64K connections within the sector.

In an exemplary embodiment of fixed wireless access network 100, the CID may be divided into 2 fields. Bits [16:x] may be used to uniquely identify a subscriber. In a cyclo-stationary receiver processing at a base station, this would set the antenna,

equalizer, and other receiver parameters. Bits [x:1] may be used to indicate a connection to a type of service. Each subscriber service can have individual modulation format, FEC, and ARQ. Thus, within a single sub-burst group transmitted by a subscriber, the voice data may use one type of modulation format, FEC, and ARQ, and the broadband internet service may use a different modulation format, FEC, and ARQ. Similarly, within a single modulation group transmitted to the subscriber, the voice data may use one type of modulation format, FEC, and ARQ, and the broadband internet service may use a different modulation format, FEC, and ARQ.

As an example, bits [16:7] of the CID may identify 2^{10} (or 1024) distinct subscribers and bits [6:1] may identify $2^6 = 64$ possible connections. An apartment building could be given a set of subscriber ports [16:9] so that bits [9:7] allow 2^8 connections or 256 connections.

Requests for transmission are based on these connection IDs, since the allowable bandwidth may differ for different connections, even within the same service type. For example, a subscriber unit serving multiple tenants in an office building would make requests on behalf of all of them, though the contractual service limits and other connection parameters may be different for each of them.

Many higher-layer sessions may operate over the same wireless

connection ID. For example, many users within a company may be communicating with TCP/IP to different destinations, but since they all operate within the same overall service parameters, all of their traffic is pooled for request/grant purposes. Since the original LAN source and destination addresses are encapsulated in the payload portion of the transmission, there is no problem in identifying different user sessions.

Fragmentation is the process by which a portion of a subscriber payload (uplink or downlink) is divided into two or more PDUs. Fragmentation allows efficient use of available bandwidth while maintaining the QoS requirements of one or more of services used by the subscriber. Fragmentation may be initiated by a base station for a downlink connection or the subscriber access device for the uplink connection. A connection may be in only one fragmentation state at any given time. The authority to fragment data traffic on a connection is defined when the connection is created.

The MAC layer protocol in wireless access network 100 also supports concatenation of multiple PDUs in a single transmission in both the uplink and the downlink, as shown in FIGURE 5C. Since each PDU contains a MAC header with the CID, the receiving MAC layer can determine routing and processing by higher layer

protocols. A base station MAC layer creates concatenated PDUs in the uplink MAP. Management, traffic data, and bandwidth may all be concatenated. This process occurs naturally in the downlink. In the uplink, concatenation has the added benefit of eliminating additional PMD preambles.

FIGURE 6 depicts flow diagram 600, which illustrates the adaptive modification of the uplink and downlink bandwidth in the air interface in wireless access network 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. Initially, an RF modem shelf, such as RF modem shelf 140A, receives new access requests from subscriber access devices in fixed wireless access network 100 and determines traffic requirements for each new and existing subscriber in each sector of a single cell site (process step 605). The traffic requirements of each subscriber may be established in a number of ways, including minimum QoS requirements, service level agreements, past usage, and current physical layer parameters, such as modulation index, FEC codes, antenna beam forming, and the like. The RF modem shelf then determines from the subscriber traffic requirements the longest downlink portion of any TDD frame in each sector of a single cell site (process step 610).

Next, the access processor for the RF modem shelf (or the RF modem shelf itself) determines the appropriate allocation of

downlink and uplink portions of TDD frames for a single cell site in order to minimize or eliminate interference within the cell site (process step 615). Bandwidth is allocated, and TDD transition period 350 is positioned, such that the longest downlink transmission is complete before any receiver in the cell site starts to listen for the uplink transmission.

Next, if global allocation of downlink and uplink bandwidth across multiple cell sites is being implemented (generally the case), the access processor determines the longest downlink portion of any TDD frame across several closely located cell sites stations (process step 620). The access processor then determines the allocation of uplink and downlink bandwidth for all TDD frames across several closely located cell sites in order to minimize or eliminate cell-to-cell interference (process step 625). Again, bandwidth is allocated, and TDD transition period 350 is positioned, such that the longest downlink transmission is complete before any receiver in any of the closely located cell sites starts to listen for uplink transmissions. Finally, the downlink portions of the TDD frames are launched simultaneously using the highly accurate clock from the distributed timing architecture (process step 630).

The dynamic application of TDD bandwidth allocation is bounded

by set minimum and maximum boundaries set by the service provider, based on traffic and network analysis. Further, the bandwidth bounds may be allocated in sub-groupings based on established quality of service (QoS) requirements (e.g., voice data) and Service Level Agreements (SLA) (e.g., broadband data rate) as the primary consideration and with best efforts, non-QoS data, and IP traffic as secondary considerations. The bandwidth bounds may be allocated based on the fact that a subscriber may support more than one interface and thus more than one modulation format in order to achieve required error rates for one or more services provided to the subscriber.

FIGURE 7 depicts flow diagram 700, which illustrates the adaptive assignment of selected link parameters, such as modulation format, forward error correction (FEC) codes, and antenna beam forming, to the uplink and downlink channels used by each subscriber in wireless access network 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The RF modem shelf monitors data traffic between subscribers and base station and determines for each subscriber the most efficient combination of modulation format, FEC code, and/or antenna beam forming for the uplink and downlink.

The selected combination is based at least in part on the

error rates detected by the RF modem shelf when monitoring the data traffic. If the error rate for a particular subscriber is too high in either the uplink or the downlink, the RF modem shelf can decrease the modulation format complexity and use a higher level of FEC code protection in either the uplink or the downlink in order to reduce the error rate. Conversely, if the error rate for a particular subscriber is very low in either the uplink or the downlink, the RF modem shelf can increase the modulation format complexity and use a lower level of FEC code protection in either the uplink or the downlink in order to increase the spectral efficiency, provided the error rate remains acceptably low. Different modulation formats and FEC codes may be used for different services (e.g., voice, data) used by a subscriber (process step 705).

Next, the RF modem shelf assigns subscribers to modulation groups in the downlink and to sub-burst groups in the uplink (process step 710). The base station transceiver then transmits media access fields (e.g., signaling, ACK & NACK) using the lowest modulation format/FEC code complexity. The base station transceiver then transmits the remaining modulation groups in the downlink to the subscribers in increasing order of modulation format/FEC code complexity (process step 715). When the downlink

is complete, the base station transceiver receives registration & contention minislots transmitted by the subscriber access devices using the lowest modulation format/FEC code complexity. The base station transceiver then receives the remaining sub-burst groups transmitted by the subscribers in increasing order of modulation format/FEC code complexity (process step 720).

The use of adaptive link parameters improves the link throughput and correspondingly affects the bandwidth allocation described above in FIGURE 6. Link parameters apply not only to the transmitter but to the receiver as well. The present invention uses a bounded (finite) set of modulation formats to maximize bandwidth utilization to each subscriber in a channel or sector. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the low complexity (low bandwidth efficiency) modulation formats used for media access fields (e.g., signaling, ACK, NACK) are binary phase shift keying (BSPK or 2-PSK) and quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK or 4-PSK). The present invention may also use multiple-code orthogonal expansion codes in conjunction with the low complexity modulation formats for extremely robust communication. The higher complexity (higher efficiency) modulation formats used for the modulation groups and the sub-burst groups may be 8-PSK, 16 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), 32 QAM, 64 QAM, 128 QAM, and

the like.

The present invention also uses bounded set of FEC codes to maximize bandwidth utilization to each subscriber in a channel or sector. The level of FEC code protection is based on the services provided. Each subscriber may support multiple services.

In an advantageous embodiment of the present invention, the RF modem shelf may use packet fragmentation to transport data in either the uplink or the downlink. Fragmentation is the division of larger packets into smaller packets (fragments) combined with an ARQ (automatic request for retransmission) mechanism to retransmit and recover erroneous fragments. The RF modem shelf automatically reduces fragment size for high error rate channels. Fragmentation is applied for guaranteed error-free sources. The degree of fragmentation and ARQ is based on the service provided, since each subscriber may support multiple services.

FIGURE 8 depicts flow diagram 800, which illustrates the adaptive assignment of selected link parameters to the different service connections used by each subscriber in wireless access network 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The RF modem shelf assigns connection identification (CID) values to the uplink and to the uplink connections used by a subscriber. If a subscriber uses more than one service (e.g., two voice, One

data), the RF modem shelf assigns separate CID values to each uplink connection and separate CID values to each downlink connection (process step 805). As noted above, the CID comprises a bit field with the uppermost bits identifying the subscriber and the lowermost bits identifying a specific connection to the subscriber. While many sets of adaptive transmission and reception parameters are possible, there are a finite number of combination that make logical sense. These combinations are grouped into physical layer usage codes that are broadcast to subscribers as part of the general header of TDD superframe or frame header on a periodic basis. These apply to both the base station transmissions and the subscriber transmissions.

The RF modem shelf monitors data traffic between subscriber and base station and determines for each connection the most efficient combination of modulation format, FEC code, and/or antenna beam forming for the uplink and downlink (process step 810). The RF modem shelf then assigns each subscriber connection to a modulation group in the downlink and to a sub-burst group in the uplink (process step 815). The base station transmits media access fields (e.g., signaling, ACK & NACK) using the lowest modulation format/FEC code complexity. Then base station then transmits modulation groups to subscribers in increasing order of

modulation format/FEC code complexity (process step 820). Finally, the base station receives registration & contention minislots using the lowest modulation format/FEC code complexity. Then base station then receives sub-burst groups from subscribers in increasing order of modulation format/FEC code complexity (process
5 step 825).

Physical layer usage codes are bound to subscriber CID values by a service establishment protocol. If there is a degradation or improvement in the channel between a subscriber and the base station, a protocol exists so the subscriber access device and the base station may revise the physical layer usage code and subscriber CID code. The codes and bindings can be added and deleted based on services requirements of the subscriber.

Although the present invention has been described in detail, those skilled in the art should understand that they can make various changes, substitutions and alterations herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention in its broadest form.